VOLUME X.---NUMBER 18.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Theological.

SERMON.

"There the wicked cease from troubling, and there Should one who has followed the gilded pleasures of this poor world, long enough to learn the genuine character of their insignificance, light on such a passage as this in any writing entitled to credit, he would doubtless pause, and fix his eyes upon it with peculiar attention; and we might reasonably expect he would utter a soliloguy not unlike the following: "Formed by nature for the enicyment of social intercourse with my fellow creatures, when young I shot the shuttle of my hope through the web of fashionable manners and intimate connections, in order to weave the spotted garment of happiness Destitute of malignant design myself, I suspocted none in others. But, alas! I have paid the tribute of inexperience, and learned at length, by sad experience, that every brother will utterly supplant; and, where least expected it, I have confirmed the prophecy of our Lord, 'a man's enemies shall be those of his own household.' When young, the streamers of honor, embellished with the stars of happiness, painted with all the fervor of youthful imagination, floated before my eager eyes; and for years did I expect that fortune would make me her minion. I followed the capricious Goddess, till, quite wearied with her freaks, I discontinued the pursuit. Tired and jaded by former efforts, I would by no means renew them. Ten thousand disappointments have taught me to expect nothing from this insolvent world. She promises uncertain bliss,

me there in quiet. I read here of a place where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Where, O where shall find that enchanted bower? The grave! In the grave the good man finds a calm and welcome retreat from the cares and vicissitudes of this life." We do not take it on us entirely to justify the temper in which Job uttered these words Indeed, in the context, he speaks as though the tempter had taken the advantage of him and, in the tempest of his soul, while groan-

but gives me certain pain. My only wish,

at present, is to find some shady covert, that

retiring from this barren heath, I might rest

ing under the accumulated load of his unequaled afflictions, he thought of little but relief from his present sufferings He know that in the grave no pain is felt; and for the moment he scarcely looked any furtner. Hispresent miseries made him think insensibility more desirable; though in more lucid intervals he expressed a strong and unshaken faith concerning the happiness of the eternal world. Abstracting, then, from the painful association of circumstances which led Job to utter these words, we shall regard them as pointing out, in a twofold figure, two characteristics of future happiness. The

The absence of troubles or evil of any kind.

II. Positive enjoyment.

This view of future happiness will not be uninteresting to any, who, aiming at the heavenly Canaan, have to march through this wilderness—this valley of tears. Have we not reason to believe that the wonderful power of association which dwells in the human mind, led our departed sister to choose these words as the foundation of her funeral discourse, by holding up the contrast between the afflictions of this world (of which she shared largely), and the glory of Heaven, of which, through the merits of the Redeemer, she hoped to be a partaker? To contemplate the happiness of the next life, in connection with the termination of the afflictions of this, is certainly an association justified in Scripture. Not to mention the text, does not the Holy Spirit take this view of the subject in the Revelation, xivth chapter, 9th verse:-"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.' Again, in the viith chapter of the Revelation. and at the 16th and 17th verses. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun shine on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Immediately after the text it is said, "There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The small and great are there; and the servant is free from his master." Indeed the highest possible idea of heavenly delight is given, where it is said, "These are they who came

There seems to be something in the nature of man which leads him to regard with peculiar respect those joys which follow a course of laborious and manly exertion. The merchant who has made his fortune, and retired from business, enjoys, with hightened Best, the profits of his youthful toil. And the warrior delights to wear the garments died red in the blood of perilous battles. Acquainted with this innate principle in man the poet, when he would fill the mind with every idea of sublime delight, speaks as fol-

out of great tribulation, and have washed

their robes, and made them white in the

"There, on a green and flowery mount, And with transporting joy recount,

We have reason to thank God for im planting within us a disposition by which re are enabled to take spoils from them who t. Paul, we shall say, "I have fought the ety, may adopt the well-known verses of the pood fight, I have finished my course, I have poet:

necessful conflict—is a character of happiess which will be unknown to none who are There I was found by one who had himself edeemed from among men; for all who Been by the archers hit. In his side he bore, tercourse with men, will find among hem those who trouble them. No matter that circle you examine, you will find an He drew them forth, and healed, and bade me live. sholy a fluerce in men who know not od-men who, in the text, are called the icked. "Those who live delicately are in ing's courts."

But do we find nothing of jealousies, envy, hmity, and rivalship in king's courts? From whoses come wars and fightings ower, have been torn from their thrones, d stripped of their robes, and forced to ond the remainder of their days in pov wed monsters spoil everything most prom ing in society. They enter into the temple peet better treatment. Nay, sometimes, shroud is thrown over the blighted flowers formation of auxiliary societies in all the breadth of the land? are troubled and misused by inferiors. to hide them from our gaze; when all nature circuits and stations; and it is to be hoped the There can be but one opinion, upon this by being employed at such prices only as completely inundated.

wicked, in the text, to wicked men, exclu- Death's fearful power. In summer, when sively, but we may regard it as another epithet for what the apostle calls "spiritual wickedness in high places;" and, elsewhere, disobedience." For though the Devil fre- In spring-time, when all Nature is just wakquently works by men, as agents, to discompose our peace, he has, also, other means. A wicked heart is in league with a wicked world; and sometimes Satan himself arms an arrow from his own quiver. In To childhood, just smiling into life with all conflict with this three-fold troop, how often does the believer cry, "O, that I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away, and be at rest!" Blessed citizens of heaven, banished, at present to these dreary abodes of misery, death shall soon lend you the wings you want. Then shall you escape | youth and beauty; press the kiss of affection from this wretched world, in which you have lived only in submission to the will of God. Then shall you hide yourselves from the errors and the weaknesses of the under- mars the fair temple. This is thy estate, standing; and from the heart, that anxious- and this thy sad, inevitable doom. Thy rosy seat of so many tumultuous passions. You shall also escape ir in the snare of the Devil, and contend no more with his cruel devices. Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee: hide dance and along the flowery pathway of life, thyself, as it were, for a little moment, until

the indignation be overpast." II. But we said the second figure of the text pointed out a state of positive enjoyment. The word rest signifies ceasing from of the past; all the bright prospects of the labor; and, also a cheerful confidence in the future will soon fade in death. "Dust thou promises and providence of God. "Return art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Asunto thy rest, O, my soul," says the Psalmist; give thyself no uneasy doubts about the result of things, whilst thou art in the way of duty, "for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee." He hath been better to fires burn within thy soul, and urge thee onthee than thy unbelieving fears had anticipated in former straits—therefore, leave thy cause in his hand.

The word rest, also signifies the positive happiness prepared for the people of God. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God." In what this rest shall consist, we know but in part. We have already observed, that it implies the absence of sin, temptation, conflict, persecution, pain, and reproach. These, however, are but the regative parts of that happiness. In what the full enjoyment of the soul shall consist, is a question which will not be completely de-

But, with reverence, we may draw some return." inferences from eternal truth, which, at least, throw some light on the subject. In one place it is said, "Blessed are the dead for they rest from their labors, and their hope before thee. Thy young heart is just works do follow them." This verse not only declares that a holy life is necessary, to prepare men for the pure and spiritual joys of that high and holy place, but that the rewards of that state shall be proportioned to thee to the grave and the judgment bar. our advancement in holiness in this life.

This is confirmed by another passage; for, saith St. Paul. "One star differeth from another star in glory; so, also, is the resurrection of the dead." "And," saith Daniel, "they that be wise shall shine as the brightest of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, forever and ever.'

The gradations of rank and of splendor unfold a character of eternal happiness, which we can trace but very imperfectly in this life. We are taught, in another place, to contemplate heavenly happiness, in connection with the progressive endowments of the mind; "But we all, as with open face, beholding, as in a glass, the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image, from glory to glory." It is thought by some, and not without probability, that the apostle refers to the privilege of the Christian, even in this world, and that he was drawing the contrast between the dark dispensation of Moses (at whom the children of Israel had to look through a veil), and the clear revelation of eternal truth, under the luminous dispensation of Christ, whose glorious perfections were openly displayed in the gospel, leading the believer from grace to grace, which, in that text, is called "glory," even till he attains to perfect holiness But the idea may, doubtless, be extended to the progression that shall be realized, even in heaven. And how could we contemplate the glories of heaven in a

more pleasing point of view? There is nothing more grateful to the human mind than the idea of progress. There is a degree of delight in ascending the successive swells of a cloud-capt mountain: there is still more in ascending the steep of moral and intellectual science. The human being is at first destitute of anything like intellect; but soon his dawning genius begins to open: soon we behold him, a man of mature thought, capable of the most rigid discrimination. In separating truth from error, he discovers the utmost dexterity. To what a vast hight of perfection may human nature attain, even in this life! What, then, shall be the state of improvement to which the soul shall arrive, when, unmixed with error, it shall drink in eternal wisdom from God. the fountain of all knowledge? Here we might dwell upon the different employments which shall then engage our hearts and our tongues (employments not inconsistent with rest); the social pleasures, and the mutua delights of the blessed above; but this would

If the prospects which faith opens to the believer, when he shall have finished hicourse in this world, are so animating-it the rest of the grave be so desirable-it heaven be thus glorious-what folly is it that we should dread to die, and go from poil us; in other words to reap hightened hence? On the whole, we may well envy elight from our light afflictions in this the happiness of the dead, who have died in forld, when we arrive at home; while, like the Lord; for they, with the utmost propri-

"I was a stricken deer, that left the herd Long since; with many an arrow deep inflat, My panting side was charged, when I withdrew, To seek a tranquil death in distant shades. With gentle force, soliciting the darts,

Communications.

------For the St. Louis Christian Advocate

Proverbial Sermons-By Fletcher. Frail mortal-trembling inhabitant of a sin cursed world-pilgrim amid the tears and nong you? Come they not honce, even of sin cursed world—pilgrim amid the tears and our lusts?" How many, by the lust of graves of earth—die thou must; thy body, with all its freshness and vigor, must moulder back to dust. Death is thy fearful and inevitable doom. Death is thy persistent, and brethren, this is the season for a Sunday school ty, wretchedness, and chains? What itable doom. Death is thy persistent, and bachery, rivalship, and ardent competition, will be thy triumphant foe. Thy utmost vigevery circle of society! These unhal- ilance can not thwart him; thy power can not overcome him; thy wisest schemes can not avoid him; thy tears can not cause his ief friends. How many feel the ten-fold grasp to relent. He pursues thee with noisepart which David felt when he said: "It less step, and will never stay his pursuit un s not an enemy that reproached me; then til thy doom is fulfilled. "Dust thou art, and could have borne it." But it was thou, unto dust shalt thou return." Death comes man, mine equal, my guide, and mine ac at all times. In winter, when Earth's snowy mintance, from whom I had reason to

Nature is in her full-orbed glory; when fruits and flowers fill the air with their fra-"the spirit that worketh in the children of grance, and Earth seems a paradise for man. ing from her dreary sleep to new life and vigor, and all is hope and joy. "All seasons are thine, O Death!" Death comes to all ages its innocence and glee, around whose future fond affection has woven garlands of honor and fame, as immortal as the soul itself. Blooming maiden, in death behold thy conqueror. Stand beside the lifeless form of upon the marble brow; weep over the grave of the early dead; behold how corruption check will pale in death; thy sparkling eyes will go out in darkness; thy beautiful form, will soon chill beneath Death's icy touch. Earth, with all its beauty: its bright visions and cheering hopes; all the fond memories piring youth, thou, too, must die; die whilst Earth is one bright and beautiful field of lofty enterprise; whilst ambition's hallowed ward to the noble struggle; whilst the laurely of fame are fresh upon thy brow, and thy young, stout heart armed for bolder and nobler effort and a more glorious renown. Man of middle age, already upon the proueminence of fame; looking out with compla cent smile upon thy fields of conflict and triumph; wearing thy laurels with easy grace; reaping thy well-earned honors amid the gaze of an applauding world, thou, too, shalt die, and leave thy honors and laurels to fade veloped, until we shall know even as we are and wither amid the desolation of the grave "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou

Death comes when least expected. The summons will startle thee, thou giddy and thoughtess youth; for surely thou hast long life an expanding to the calls of affection; thy mind is being developed for honor and usefulness, and yet, in thy vain security, death may call See thou be prepared for the summons, lest God curse thee for thy childish folly and base neglect of duty. Joyous maiden, "be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not." death may come. Death may come whilst the blush of flattered friends is yet burning on thy cheek: whilst thou art gliding gracefully amid the splendid and dazzling attraction of the merry dance; whilst thou art bending with trembling heart to hear the fond accents of love's plighted faith; whilst thou art overwholmed with the kind congratula tions of thy friends, and life's bark is just freighted with the richest hopes for the future—then death may come and startle thee from thy fond dream of long life and happi-

To you, oh! lover of earth's sordid gold, death will come to terminate thy wicked schemes for self-aggrandizement; to stop thy hoarding the dust of earth; to gather thy body into the silent grave, and to hurry thy spirit to the bar of God. Death shall summon the warrior on the field of blood, with his honors fresh upon him, and his schemes but half carried out-almost ready to grasp the coveted prize for which his soul had long thirsted. Death shall suddenly summon the young man in his prime; the old man trembling upon the brink of the grave; the maiden at the altar; the lover amid his etherial dreams of earthly bliss; and thus shall be fulfilled that sad decree: "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." To you, oh! vain mortal creatures of a day, hastening to mercy; with the earnest entreaty, "be ye tangible. also ready," awaiting the summons; having your work done, and well done, that ye may God; be earnest in your efforts to do good; ispirations after the immortal; so shalt thou tie happy on earth, and live forever in

For the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

MR. EDITOR-Allow me a word to the or cachers and members of our Church, in the ounds of the Missouri Conference, in regard to our Sabbath School interest, an enterprise in which, I hope, we all feel a lively interest. flow can it be otherwise? Philanthropists and patriots regard this institution with much favor, and as contributing largely to the stability and permanency of our political and social interests. And well thoy may; for this institution looks to the cultivation of the masses, in virtue and intelligence, which affords much greater security to the nation, than navies and salaried armies. But the Christian has an additional reason for taking the salvation of the masses, and the extension approval is stamped upon the institution; and those who work in the Sabbath school laborers, and give them their hire." Well, lish new ones. The last Annual Conference, with a view to the advancement of this noble cause, adopted and recommended some new and untried plans. New with us, but which were highly recommended by Dr. Taylor, our Sunday School Secretary. And first, the Conference organized itself into a | Sanday school society, and recommended the

publicly or privately to meet this expense, cion of his leading purpose and design, and hand it over to the delegates. And if there among those not in the plot, but also with have influence and opport inity, interest themselves with the railroad managers, to get the fare reduced, as in the case of the ministers. I have no doubt it will be done, if the matter so chimerical a project, is its utter and deis properly presented, at the proper time and plorable hopelessness, with the proposed place. There will be no other expense, as means of its accomplishment! But this the friends at Chillicothe will, I doubt not. most cordially entertain the Convention, and will feel under obligations to the preachers of being deceived and duped by his co-confor appointing the first Convention in their | spirators, in regard to aid which they might flourishing and beautiful city. True, Chillicothe has not spoken out on the subject, as some might desire, but the hospitality of the the inherent absurdity of the enterprise. inhabitants is too well known to admit of They expected more extensive co-operation doubt as to the spirit in which the Convention will be received and entertained. And now, Bro. Mc., if I should seem to any of your readers to be forward or officious in this mater, my apology is: 1st. It seemed to myself and others that the subject should be stirred about this time, and no one feels personally called to do this service. 2d. It seemed, in the opinion of some, very appropriate for me, except as we reside and move in the one or to honor me with an election to the presidency of the society. 3d. I desired to contribute in every way I can to the furtherance of

Yours truly, A. Monroe. Lousiana, April 19, 1860.

'The Young Men's Methodist Union, of St. Louis."

MR. EDITOR: I was much pleased to read, in my last Advocate, a report of the Librarian of the above Association. No object could be more worthy of the hearty commendation and co-operation of our membership in St. Louis, and, in fact, all through the State; for whatever is of interest to the Church in the great metropolis, must attract | the South should believe it? We think not

I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with many of the members of the Union. Oftentimes we have met together, in the class-room, and at the prayermeetings: together we have stood around the altar-place, and sung the songs of Zion, amid the groans of the penitont and the cries of the distressed, and our souls have leaned within us, as we have heard the shouts of the converted. My sympathies have often been enlisted, as I have heard their spiritua response to the utterance of their lips in prayer. And, knowing them as I do, I have no fears whatever that the "Union" will prove "one of the short-lived schemes. of youth." I predict that, with the material the "Union" is composed of, together -which will most assuredly be given itthis cause will be prospered by the blessings dred and thirty-two volumes, now in the library, will, at no distant day, swell to such a number as to make it an ornament to the city in which it is founded and the Church to which its members belong.

My earnest prayers, and the best wishes so sudden and fearful a doom; I come with of my heart, are with them; but I hope the voice of warning; with the message of soon to render my aid in a manner more

I am pleased to see that my old friend. " Cooney," is Librarian. No fears need be enter on your reward. Be faithful to your entertained, as to whether or not the books will be well kept, and the "rules and regube kind to the unfortunate; be noble in thy lations strictly observed," so long as he re-

mains in office. Truly yours, SADI NOEL. Meadow county, April 10, 1860.

From the Churchman's Magazine, for January. Reflections upon the Fate of John Brown,

And the Propriety and Justice of the Executhe Northern Press, in regard to the Affair The Northern press, as a general thing, has certainly spoken with great want of Ferry. The thing to be settled, in regard to such an occurrence, undoubtedly, is its true character. However strange and unaccountable it may seem, it is nevertheless undeniable, as it seems to us, that it was a serious attempt, on the part of a few deluded men. instigated and encouraged by a good many more, to excite insurrection among the slaves in the Southern States! The demonstrations made at Harper's Ferry, the delibinterest in this noble cause. It contemplates erate preparation, the correspondence, the lation, and the free blacks at the North; be and establishment of the Redeemer's peaceful of foreign commissions, purporting to emal knowledge of the condition of slaves, from Kingdom. Faithful Sabbath school instruction | nate from independent authority, certainly | staying, for longer or shorter periods, in the is a grand auxiliary to the gospel, and God's justify the belief that its rash and demented Southern towns and cities. abettors had conceived the purpose of super- But, after making all proper allowances ceding the authority of the State of Virare laborers together with God, and the they proposed to do this by force of arms. jeet fairly, to convince himself that the devoted and faithful in this cause shall be This, then, was technical treason, in the slaves could for many generations, if ever, rewarded when God shall say: "Call the most unequivocal form, both as to the govbe so well provided for or so happy in a fro, talk aloud, and sometimes quartel; childthe little of Viscolities and the United States." revival, to resuscitate old schools, and to estab- authorities of the State of Virginia? Are ent relations of society at the South, the themselves in the side chapels or on the steps The inhabitants of the two Bohemian vil-

such loss of free-will, or any such delusion or own the master. only with such wisdom as to elude all suspiland the sincerest pity. of any of his followers, of his perfect sanity.

The thing which has struck the public mind with most convincing force, as proof of the want of sanity in those who planned even, is now somewhat explained by Brown's last interview with Cook. The old man. even on his way to the scaffold, complained expect from the slaves, and also, it would seem, from sympathizers, not slaves. This affords, undoubtedly, the clue to much of from the professed friends of free-labor and anti-slavery in the North, and to find, also, a willing mind in the slaves. In both of these expectations, they were fatally disap-

Herein, as it seems to us, may be found the key to expose much of the delusion which evidently exists, both at the North and the South. We know next to nothing the whirlwind! of the real state of things in either section, as it had pleased the members of the society | the other, and in some few rare exceptions, in both. The general rule with us all is, to know nothing of what exists in the other section of country.

The South, in all sincerity, believe that the entire North is bristling with bayonets, and prepared, with revolvers, and sabres. and spears, to rush down upon them, and liberate their slaves. And this is not wonderful, as it seems to us, judging from tone of the public press. More than a moiety of the Northern press is occupied in the most elaborate and studied abuse of the entire mass of slaveholders in the South There is nothing too hold or too had to utter in the way of imprecation against them. Even old Brown took these Northern writers at their word, and, in his last moments. charged his foolhardy enterprise, and his de struction, to the folly of trusting to such reckless clamor. Is it wonderful, then, that the attention of all good Christians in the They judge our literature, and our daily and weekly press, by a fair rule of judgment, when they suppose that the demand and the supply regulate each other. They can scarcely be made to believe, upon the strong est assurance, that this is not so. But old Brown found that it was not. And so will not one man in a hundred, if there be one in a thousand, at the North, who will give any serious countenance to the foray at Harper Ferry. And there is not one in a hundred of the destructive abolitionists who will pay one cent to carry forward any such enter-

There is a most undeniable want of heart experience related, and my heart has beaten in the whole thing. It is chiefly political and bruited about to increase the capital fo President-making, and office seeking in gen eral. There may be a few simple men who believe in this ridiculous clamor. It is barely possible Brown and his party may be of thi number. But shall they, therefore, be held insane, and irresponsible for treason and with the aid and co-operation of the Church | murder? All sober and conscientious men can not fail to perceive, at once, the absurdity of such a conclusion. Brown himself was too sincere, and too proud, to ask of Providence; and the nucleus of four hun- for any such construction in his favor. This might possibly be regarded as one of his de lusions, if any well-defined delusions were shown to exist in his mind. But this is. clearly, not the fact.

At the North, too, all who regret the ex istence of slavery in the country—and it i not to be disguised that the number probably exceeds a moiety of the Northern, or Free State population—all such persons, with few exceptions of such as may have been at the South long enough to observe something of the condition of slaves there, in regard to physical comfort, come, naturally mough, to the conclusion that there is great d scomfort, and great want of moral and re ligious culture, among them as a class. And there is, naturally enough, associated with this idea, the belief and expectation that their social condition would probably be very much improved, at once, by becoming free. And, after having arrived at this con clusion, it is natural enough to adopt wha seems but a necessary corollary, that the slave will hail with delight the first offer

But Brown confessed to a sad disappoint tion, and the General Want of Candor, in ment in this particular; and we think any one who had fairly instituted a comparison between the black population in the Free States and the slaves, with reference t candor in regard to the affair at Harper's physical comfort and social advantages, would come to the inevitable conclusion that it was impossible not to give the preference to the slaves. The advantages of the blacks in the cities and towns of the South may, no doubt, be very considerable over those upon the plantations, and in the more rural districts. And the comparison is more naturally made between the slaves in the towns and cities, and the free blacks of the North, than between the whole slave popuarms, both for the servile and free, who cause those who make this comparison at should co-operate; and, above all, the issuing the North more commonly obtain their

upon this score, it will be impossible for any ginia, and of the United States, and that fair minded man, who has examined the subernment of Virginia and the United States. sate of freedom as they are now. This re- ren play about, and chase each other from How, then, could it have been treated in sults, necessarily, from the superior capacity column to column; and ragged and dirty any other manner than it has been, by the of the whites, and the fact that, in the pres- mendicants of all nations and sexes, group men, found in arms against the State, and black receives more than an equivalent for of altars, and clamorously demand alms. lages in the vicinity of Konigsgratz, numberwho declare the purpose, and persist in the his labor, in the wisdom, forecast, and calcu. There are always to be seen at the entrance, right and the duty, of subverting the gov- lition of his white owner. It may not seem on a sort of platform, covered with carpets ernment, and who have committed numer | so to a Northern man, and especially if he | and cushions, lounging Mussulmans, smokous murders, in their mad efforts towards the have imbibed the slang cant of the day to ing pipes and drinking coffee. Within the tions inflicted upon the people by their priests, accomplishment of their horrid purposes, the any great extent. But it is, in fact, just as last few days, it is added, three large frag- under the pretence of spiritual supervision. proper objects of forbearance and clemency? certain, and just as obvious, as it is that ments of the dome of the Church of the Holy Men who, but for being overpowered by a children obtain more than an equivalent for Sepulchre, which was previously in a bad

But we have no reason to confine the term, is hushed in profound slumber, fit emblem of preachers will act upon this recommendation subject, among considerate and thoughtful give them a comfortable subsistence, and at Conscriptions in France.—The following wherever it is advisable. A general conventment. The only doubt which any one could the same time make their employers wealthy. account of the conscription in France is from tion was provided for, to be constituted as possibly entertain, is in regard to the per- Just as if a man must be better off than the England United Service Magazine. It is fect sanity of such men. There is, doubtless, his employer, in order to be benefited by in the way here described that the vast army follows: 1st. One traveling preacher from a species of monomania about it, but so ill his employment; or as if the slaves had no of France is replenished: The military lottery each presiding Elder's District. 2d. One defined, and so much under the control of benefit from the relation, because the legal occurs every year. The annual contingent Sabbath school superintendent from each dis- the will and the judgment, as to afford no title of the house, or plantation, was in the of troops levied thereby, varies according to trict. 3d. Two delegates from each pastor- projer excuse for crime. There was no master; or as if it would benefit the slave to the necessity of the State, being in war time

desirable end.

never dare do!

better come the loss of life.

esteemed the wonder of the age, must fall to | fit for military life. the ground like searched flax. The navigation and commerce, and wealth and enterprise, and literature and science, which are the morning dew.

We beg, also, to say to our Northern friends, that, while the common interest at the South will be sure to unite them, in case of separation, in forming one confederacy, the North will be almost sure to be split into many independent States.

I. F. REDFIELD. Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Windsor, Vt , Dec. 8, 1859.

"MUST PRACTICE AS WELL AS PREACH The chaplain of a little English squadron n the Mediterranean, was wont to preach alternately, on board all the vessels of the squadron but one. The captain of that was an irreligious, profane man, who wanted 'no Methodist parson to pilot him to neaven," and improved every opportunity to unnoy him Being of a violent temper, he ilso insulted the Commodore, who was on the point of sending him home. Hearing of his intention, the chaptain waited on the world, that when he first came up to Lon-Commodore, saying he had come to ask a

particular favor. "It shall be granted," said the Commo lore; "I am always happy to oblige you. What is it?" "That you will overlook the conduct of

Captain S. "Nay-nay-you can't be serious. Is he the only man in the fleet who does not wish to see you on board his ship?" "That is the very reason why I ask the

favor, Commodore; I must practice as well as "Well, well, it is an odd whim; but if, on reflection, I can grant your request without prejudice to his Majesty's service, I will

The next day the chaplain renewed his petition. "Well," said he, "if Captain S. will make public apology, I will overlook his con-

The chaplain instantly got into a boat, and rowed to Captain S.'s ship. He met nim with a frown on his countenance: but when the chaplain told him his errand, a tear stood in his eye; and, taking him by the hand, he said, "Mr. -, I really don't understand your religion, but I understand your conduct, and I thank you." The affair blew over, and he urged the chaplain to preach on board his ship.

HUGH MILLER.-When employed as mason, it was usual for his fellow-workmen to have an occasional treat of drink, and one day two glasses of whisky fell to his share, which he sition of its adversaries is also increasing swallowed. When he reached home he found, on opening his favorite book, Bacon's Essays, that the letters danced before his eyes, and that he could no longer master the sense. 'The condition," he says, "into which I had brought myself was, I felt, one of degradation. I had sunk by my own act, for the time, to a lower level of intelligence than that on which it was my privilege to be placed; and though the state could have been no very favorable one for forming a resolution, I, in erfully, punctually and constantly joyment to a drinking usage; and, with God's nelp, I was enabled to hold by the determination.

THE HOLY PLACES.—A recent letter from Jerusalem complains of the desecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It frequently resembles a public street, as people go to and menced among the ragged school children, mill, are really more benefited than injured In fact, when rain is heavy, the rotunda is that a gross sum of six hundred dollars,

very high, and in peaceable times comparaal charge in the Conference, making a body, such loss of free-will, or any such delusion or own the master.

No man who visits the South, and sees tively low—at all times, however, it amounts.

No man who visits the South, and sees tively low—at all times, however, it amounts the number of the n when assembled, of one hundred and sixty in to justify an acquittal for murder He was such unequivocal evidences as the comfort to twenty thousand men, that being the numnumber. The place for the meeting is Chilli- cool, deliberate and collected in all that he and intelligence of the service blacks, and ber, who annually receive their dismission, cothe, and the time the 16th of May. As did. The train was laid with wonderful marks how infinitely they excel their fellows their term of service having expired. A the measure is an untitled one, it is very the coolness and composure; the correspondence in a state of freedom, throughout the census of all the departments is taken every was conducted with unquestionable reserve country, both in vigor of body and mind, year, and the number of men required is desirable that there should be a full attend- was conducted with unquestionable reserve country, both in vigor of confidence and secreey, and with consummate skill; the and in contented quiet, and unaffected con divided in equal proportions among all the ance; and, as no plan was devised to meet materiel of war was accumulated with pre- fort, could for a moment look upon such a provinces of the empire. The names of all the expense of travel, I take the liberty to caution and circumspection; the affair was murderous attempt as the one just transpired, the young men between the ages of twenty suggest that the preachers make collections conducted, under his superintendence, not but with feelings of the utmost abhorrence and thirty, both years inclusive, are then described on the conscription list of their We would all regret that any one must spective localities, and every attempt to evade meet a felon's fate, and especially when conscription is punished by an imprisonment be a surplus, it can go to the Sunday school such consistent ability, and persistent de- there is some reason to believe that he acted of from one month to one year, while any treasury; and also, that some friends, who sign, as to excite no suspicion, in the mind from a misguided zeal after what, in his one aiding or abetting a fugitive from the madness, seemed a desirable end. But will dreaded ballot is liable to the same penalty. that excuse the deepest dye of crime and in- | The scene which takes place at the drawing iquity? If so, then the murderer is always is one of much picturesque animation. innocent, for he never acts, for the time, but Groups of the finest youths of a wide neighin obedience to what he esteems the most borhood, with, generally, their fathers and mothers, relatives and friends, are assembled There is one sad reflection, which can not | in the spacious hall of the town-house. The fail to strike all minds alike: the immense Mayors, Prefects, and sub-prefects are there folly and wickedness of all attempts to vin- to receive them, with usually, several officers, dicate what is pompously denominated the quartered in the district. On every face there right of private judgment in all things; or, is an expression of hope and fear, anxiety and sometimes, the higher law, which is but the excitement; and as each advances toward plea of the murderer and assassin, the the fatal urn, and draws the paper deciding traitor, in all ages and countries—the right his future destiny, all the spectators, as well to live as we list-to be our own law and as the parties immediately concerned, feel our own judge! What but another name for the most lively interest. Those who draw a defying all law, which consistent Churchmen | higher number than of recruits required are exempt, while those who draw a lower are When we hear John Brown, who deserved | condemned to serve their country as militaires the gallows and a felon's grave, if any man | for the space of seven years. Some are exever did, attempted to be exalted into a hero empted. These exceptions include all below and a martyr, we tremble for the future of the height of five feet five inches; all crimthe Republic! When we remember that God inals; all who are the subject of any physical is just, we need not feel surprised that, when | incapacity; the eldest of orphans; the only we sow to the wind, we, in due time, reap on, or eldest son, or grandson of a widow, or of a father of seventy years of age; certain It is impossible not to believe that, if classes of students in the public schools; inthese things continue, there must soon come cluding all those who have carried off the an end of all fraternal confidence and inter | great prizes of the institute, or of the univercourse between the different sections of this sity. None, however, are exempt from the noblest empire the world has ever known, ballot; all must appear and draw their lots, and with that there may as well come an and this over, such as have objections to urge end to all relations. For the loss of confi- send them to the Council of Revision, which dence is as fatal to the peace of States as of is appointed for the purpose. Were it not families. Forced alliances can not be made for this close examination, many would evade fraternal. With the loss of love, there may | the common national responsibility, and some would intrude themselves into the service We barely venture to hope that the peo | whom the service would otherwise reject. As ple of the North will not altogether forget it is, the instances are numerous of persons the immense advantage of the Union to who mutilate themselves by chopping off a them in a civil and religious point of view. | finger, or who raise sores on their bodies by Those vast charitable and missionary enter- piercing their flesh and drawing strings prises, which now cement the civilization through the wound, that they may be reportand peace of Christendom, and are justly ed by the medical inspectors infirm, and un-THE INFINITY OF THE UNIVERSE.—The tel-

scope of Lord Rosse reveals a succession or the just pride of an American, at home and perspective of nebulæ, composed of millions abroad, in life and in death, must perish like upon millions of such stars or suns, so distant that thirty thousand years are required for the passage of light from them to the earth. The fair conclusion is, that there are incalculable millions of such masses of suns beyond the reach of any telescope, so distant from each other and from the earth, that if a man were to employ his whole lifetime in making a straight line of figures, and each unit was to stand for a million of centuries. the sum represented by that line-would fall short of expressing the smallest fraction of the time required for the transmission of light from tuem to the earth. From this may be formed some faint notion of the infinitely insignificant part which the earth. and even the solar system itself, plays in the mysterious game of creation, and of the supreme folly of arrogantly assuming to be its most important part.

OPEN THE PEW DOOR .- It is told of an individual, now advanced in life, and distinguished both in the political and religious ion to study for the bar, he casually—as men speak-entered St John's Chapel one Sunday evening. After standing for a long while in the aisle, and failing to get a seat, he felt vexed and chafed, and was retiring. One of the settled congregation, however, saw him going, followed him to the outer door. brought him back, and made room for him not your greatest enemy—and, I believe, in his pew. The sermon that he then heard was instrumental to his conversion, and he walked from henceforth in the way that leadeth to everlasting life. The incident is not only encouraging to ministers, but instructive to pew-holders; the opening of a door may lead to the salvation of a soul!-Bateman's Life of Rev. Daniel Wilson.

> Hungary -A collision has taken place petween the Roman Catholic Bishop of Transylvania and the Roman Catholic congregation of Maros Vasarhely, the Bishop naving appointed an Austrian priest to be curate. The inhabitants had up to the Concordat enjoyed the right of free election, and efuse to admit the newly appointed priest: h y declare that they would rather turn Jalvinist than give up their right of electing heir own curate, and bear with a man at the altar and on the pulpit who has no community of interests and feelings with them.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—A correspondent of the Semaine Religieuse, writing from Basie, Switzerland, says that the religious inovement in that place is extending more and more; but, at the same time, the opposo much so that in one of the last sittings of the Great Council, that body was solicited to interdict Mr. Hebich, from again preaching in the churches of Basle; but a majority refused to entertain the proposition. Mr. Hebich preaches every day, sometimes more

Reverence God's name, and never use it houghtlessly; God's book, and bow to its decisions; God's house, and frequent it praythat hour, determined that I should never er's character, and vindicate it, if truth will again sacrifice my capacity of intellectual en- allow: the acts and sayings of the wise and

> PRAYER-MEETINGS IN LONDON.—The number of prayer meetings and special services now held in London is very large. A most encouraging and profitable work has comof the results.

> REMARKABLE SECESSIONS FROM ROME. ing about five hundred souls, have embraced Protestantism in a body. The extraordinary conversion is said to be due to the molesta-

The members of the Canadian Parliament military force, would now be spreading fire- their labor, in the protection of their parents, state, fell in; and the consequence is that a paid, by a new law, at the rate of six dolbrands and death throughout the length and or that the operatives in a cotton or woolen now about one-half of the dome admits rain ars per day for the first month, and after whether the session is long or short.